No. 13,804.

the Sugar Schedule.

Decreased Customs Receipts-The Re-

sult of Dilatoriness-Republican

Leaders on Tariff Situation.

delay as possible in the consideration of

the bill in the Senate without having the

the delay. It is easily understood that

every day the enactment of the bill is post-

poned additional time is given for the im-

portation of goods in anticipation of the

increased duties. Already there have been

enough anticipatory importations to great-

ly reduce the increase of revenue that

should legitimately result for the first

year the new law shall be in operation. It

is expected that of those goods which may

readily be imported in anticipation of the increase of duty where the increase is considerable enough will be imported before the bill becomes a law to last for from one to two years. The heavier the loss of rev-

enue is from this source the greater will be the necessity for providing revenue from some other source for the first year and a

for the temporary tea tax and for the in-

crease of the tax on beer and for the re-tention of other items in the Senate bill which are distasteful to the House and

more or less unpopular generally. This consideration induces a dilatory disposition amorg some, who are not properly to be classed as antagonists of the tariff bill.

Delay is favorable to the retention of ob-jectionable features, and if there is any danger of the consideration of the bill be-ing unduly prolonged it lies chiefly in this

The Proposed Stamp Tax.

The republicans now have in contempla-

tion a stamp tax to take the place of the

tax on tea and the increase of the beer

tax. If they aecide on this it may help

matters in the Senate and will remove one

feature of serious contention between the

two houses when the bill gets into confer-

ence. There is an understanding among

some of the republican leaders that the Senate sugar schedule will not be insisted

For this reason those in the House capa

ule is so obviously indefensible that they expect to be able to have it corrected with-out being compelled to publicly denounce

it, as many are tempted to do.

It is not expected that Mr. Aldrich will stand out stubbornly for the accuracy of his figures and estimates on sugar, and

it is even intimated that he is not wholly responsible for them, but depended upon information furnished him, which he was

warranted in assuming must be accurate, coming from those famillar with the sub-ject. It is not believed that the schedule as reported will ever get through the Sen-

Latest Appointments, Reinstatements

and Promotions.

The following official changes in the De-

partment of the Interior have been an-

Office of the Secretary-Reinstatements:

Amos Hadley of New York, chief of sta-

tionery and printing division, \$2,000, vice

William M. Ketcham, transferred to the

pension office; John H. Stevenson of Cali-

fornia and Jeremiah Enright of California.

General land office-Appointment by

transfer from patent office: Judah T. Ains-

worth of Kansas, clerk, \$1,000, from copy-

Pension office-Reinstafements: William

W. Curry of Indiana, principal examiner,

\$2,000; Calvin S. Montague of Michigan,

clerk, \$1,000. Promotions: Joseph Y. Bal-lou of Indiana, clerk, \$1,400, from special

examiner, \$1,300; Stephen A. Cuddy of Wis-consin, clerk, \$1,400, from copylst, \$900; William W. Cheshire of Indiana and Saml.

B. Roane of New York, clerks, \$1,400, from \$1,200: Miss Julia E. Powell of Pennsylva-nia, clerk, \$1,200, from \$1,000; Alexander R.

P. Toncray of Tennessee, clerk, \$1,200, from copylst, \$000. Transfer in grade: William L. Soleau of Michigan, assistant chief of

division, \$1,800, from clerk, \$1,900. Resignation: Miss Frances A. Hood of Ohio,

Patent office-Appointment: Robert H.

Wheeler of the District of Columbia, mes-senger boy, \$360. Appointment by transfer

from the geological survey: Henry C. Brownlow of Tennessee, assistant messenger, \$720, from messenger, \$480. Promo-

tions: Richard B. Dorsey of Virginia, mod-el attendant, \$800, from assistant messen-ger, \$720; Mrs. Frances B. Erwin of Louis-

iana, copyist, \$720, from laborer (classified)

Alfred C. Hawley of Illinois, appointed a

special Indian agent at \$2,000, vice Joel T.

COURTS ARE OUT OF FUNDS.

The Delay in Passing the Deficiency

Bill Entails Hardships.

Unless the pending deficiency bill shall

be passed by Congress by the 8th of next

month it is more than likely that the

jurors summoned for service in the Cir-

cuit and Criminal courts during June will

be finally discharged. If they are then

discharged it is not likely that any cases

will be tried in the Circuit or Criminal

courts until next September, as it is the

custom to dispense with jury trials during

Jurors Without Pay.

the jurors who served in those courts dur-

ing April received no pay because the ap-

propriation out of which they are paid was

served during the present month

exhausted. So when the jurors who

of which to compensate them, and that they must, like those who served during April, wait until the deficiency bill becomes

DID NOT RELATE TO CUBA.

Senor Palma's Visit to the State De

Assistant Secretary Day of the State De

partment said today that the visit made

to him yesterday by Ser.cr Palma, the head

of the Cuban junta, was entirely unofficial.

and had no relation whatever to the Cuban

partment.

As stated in The Star several weeks ago,

Olive of Georgia, resigned.

July and August.

nounced:

watchmen, \$720.

clerk, \$1,200.

half or two years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

## NEW HOME

Plans of the Young Men's Christian Association.

the Improvement.

SOME LIBERAL RESPONSES responsibility fixed upon them for causing

it has been confined in its purposes by

C. Henry, \$100; R. B. Burnham, \$100; E. L. Brewninger, \$100; Geo. S. Gibson, \$100; E. L. Shephard, \$100; W. M. Hardin, \$100; H. B. F. McFarland, \$100; W. Springer, \$100; A. O. Bliss, \$100; Wescott, Wilcox & Heston, \$100 each; E. M. Merrick, \$150; Frank S. Brown, \$160, and W. H. Shipe, \$150.

A number of smaller subscriptions have

The Plan.

In a printed circular recently issued by for a municipal library, and rentable stores and offices, the rental of which, it is de-clared, will bring an annual income of cer-

count of subscriptions to the building fund.
After the erection of the building, which the property can be mortgaged to repay the loans, and the rentals will repay all interest and expenses, and afford a sub-

A large number of other sites were conrecommended it, stating that a building could be erected six or seven stories high, that would constitute a first-class business property in one of the best locations in the city, and one that would be a credit to it. if the money necessary could be raised.

The amount needed is \$150,000, \$100,000 of which it is desired to raise by the personal canvass seem in progress. Of this latter amount \$50,000 is needed immediate-

## Building Planned.

side leading to the association rooms above, and on the other side will be the entrance to the auditorium. The auditorium will be five feet above the street level and will seat about 1,000 persons. It will be arranged with a special view to concert purposes and its use will be extended to

ciation rooms. The stairway will lead to a large reception room, from which all the working rooms will open, such as the read-ing room, parior, game room and officers' quarters. These apartments will front on quarters. These apartments will front on New York avenue. In the rear will be a lecture room accommodating 300 people. It will receive light and air from above.

purposes.

The fourth floor will have six rooms to be devoted to rental for office purposes along the front, and the apartments in the rear will be devoted to the educational

The fifth floor will be utilized for men's sleeping apertments—twenty in number.
On the sixth floor will be a gymnasium—60 by 76 feet—equipped with the latest and best athletic appliances and to lockers and baths. Four bowling alleys will be located in the basement, as well as a swimming pool and storage room for 500 bicycles. When the new building is completed and occupied there will be a reorganization of the entire work of the association. It is proposed to introduce civil service instruction as a part of the educational features and day classes may be necessary. It is and day classes may be necessary. It is also proposed to form blcycle, camera, musical and literary clubs among the as-

directors the probable income from the utiding will be \$13,300 a year, and the ex-enses \$7,880, leaving a balance available ach year for the sinking fund of \$5,420. The grand jurors are in a like predica-ment, as are the employes of the marshal's office. Indeed, Marshal Wilson has not even funds with which to cover the ordi-nary running expenses of his office.

## WILL DISTRIBUTE THE DIPLOMAS. Secretary Long Will Attend the Naval

Secretary Long will attend the graduating exercises at the Naval Academy next week. He will distribute the diplomas, and may make an address to the graduates The President's yacht Dolphin will be used by the Secretary of the Navy in making the trip to and from Annapolis. A start will be made next Wednesday morning, and, after a short cruise in Chesapeake bay, the Dolphin will reach Annapolis Friday morning in time to permit Secretary Long to take part in the exercises at the academy. The arrangements for the trip have not been completed, but it is probable that the Secretary will be accompanied by Mrs. Long and Miss Long. President's yacht Dolphin will be used

# THOSE WHO DESIRE DELAY VIEWS OF A PLANTER In this climate it is necessary to renew the stock every third generation. The im-

The Supporters of the Tea and Beer Tax and Mr. Calhoun's Interview With a Large Landholder in Cuba.

HIS REASONS FOR THE REBELLION

contented Classes.

REFORMS PROMISED BY SPAIN

From The Star's Special Correspondent.

HAVANA, Cuba, May 23, 1897. attributes of the old feudal barons of Eupendent sovereignty. He has been the breach of etiquette. You simply assume that he has influence enough to buy protection from both sides.

One of these planters, whose estate is forty miles from the city, was desirous of meeting Mr. Calhoun. This was done at a little breakfast, breakfast being the midday meal in Havana. He was a type of the soccessful business man in Latin-American countries, highly educated, traveled, of intellectual force and of a masterful character, which was stamped on his features and was shown in his manner. He believed in the continuation of Spanish rule in Cuba, nominally at least. He did not class himself as an "autonomista." but that would probably be his designation in the shadowy distinction of political parties on the island. His wealth is in the soil, and whatever happens his future is here. His views are a contribution to the Spanish side of the controversy which is worth

This sugar planter has been to the United States fifty times. He understands En-For this reason those in the House capable of doing so effectively have refrained from making damaging public attack upon the Senate sugar schedule and Mr. Aldrich's defense of it in the Senate. There is no desire on the part of republicans in the House to unnecessarily hold up members of their own party in the Senate to public condemnation, and the Senate schedule is so obviously indefensible that they glish, tut was not willing to trust himself to a foreign tongue in laying his opinions before the representative of the United States. Secretary Fishback repeated them with accuracy and fullness, along with the questions which Mr. Calhoun asked. Over the oysters this sugar planter explained that his plantation consisted of thirty cabellerias, about 1,000 acres. He had built a ditch, or trocha, around it, and though he sometimes heard fighting, there had been no clash between the troops and the insurgents on his plantation.

The year before the insurrection, this planter said, the sugar crop was 1,100,000 tons. If there had been no disturbance by this time it would have been 1,500,000 tons. Actually it was below 250,000, and next year would not reach 150,000 tons. Then insurrection had been a very bad thing for all classes on the island? Immeasurably so. And to what causes did he think it due? The sugar planter shrugged his shoulders. He was grinding cane and in these times he did not talk politics. But he

"The cause of the insurrection," he said, was discontent. It was not the discontent of the men who had been developing the island since the ten years' war. They vere satisfied with the government. But the men who were without occupation during peace and quiet, they became discontented and started the revolution. They

The sugar planter replied: my estates taxation never interfered with me. It was no kindness for the insurgents to come in and tell me my taxes were too high. How did they know? They were not paying my taxes. I was satisfied, but they would not have it so. I do not believe that 5 per cent of the population of Cuba is in sympathy with this revolution Some of them have to appear so, yet there

is much ignorance. Among some of the people I myself pass for an insurgent. "It ought not to be called a revolution, continued the sugar planter with anima "It stands for no principle. It has tion. no policy becoming a great cause. There s no concert of action among the insurgent leaders. Climatic influences have something to do with it. This revolutionary feeling might be called periodic, and political or other similar conditions have nothing to do with it. When you ask me to explain how the sons of Cuban families have joined it, I reply by a question to you. How can it be explained that these sons come back to burn and destroy their fathers' plantations? It is temperament a psychological condition. Taxation, administration of public affairs, have not caused it. The war would end in twentyfour hours if the United States were to show that the insurgents have nothing to expect from it. The junta in New York

"Would Gomez lay down his arms?" "Not Gomez, but all the other insurgent caders in the field. Gomez will never quit He ates Weyler too much. He holds Weyler responsible for the death of his son, who was with Maceo. I say nothing against Gomez. He is a brave man; but he cannot keep up the insurrection himself when his support is withdrawn. The war will end anyhow within a year. I ar sure Spain will succeed in destroying the insurgents within that time. Pinar del Rio is already pacified. But we all wish it could end at once. Everybody suffers."

Cuba and the United States. Mr. Calhoun wanted the sugar planters' pinion on the relation of Cuba to the

United States. He answered: "As a property owner it would interest to have annexation. That ould mean security, progress, develop ment. But I realise that is impossible Yours are a different people. It is partly similate with the people of these tropics. In

San Domingo and Halli over again. How much trade do they develop with the United States? With all their natural richness they are stationary. They show themselves unfit for government.
"My idea," said the sugar planter kin-

dling with enthusiasm. "Is that the politi-cal future of Cuba is under Spain, its com-mercial future is with the United States. After Mr. Blaine gave us reciprocity the ships from Europe began coming into our ports light laden and going out empty. If we could have peace and tranquillity on this island for a few years many more thrifty people would come here to settle. They would buy from the United States. We would help supply you with sugar, tobacco, coffee and our fruits. In return we would take from you flour, machinery and very many products of your factories. You know that under the reforms Cuba coull negotiate its own reciprocity treaty with the United States. Spain could not stand n the way."

### The Promised Reforms.

This mention of the reforms, excited Mr. Calhoun's interest. In response to quesions the landed proprietor said they would surely be promulgated and carried out in good faith. They amounted to self-government. Taxation would be imposed by the Cuban delegates in Congress. The discrimination against the employment of native-born Cubans in the government had been exaggerated, but even the semblance of a grievance was to be removed. Under the reforms officials of the government and the municipalities must be either nativeborn or four years out from Spain. Four years not a long time? It was long enough to become good Cubans, almost as long as insurgents were required to be in the United States before they could be naturalized and hold office.

The details of the reforms were explained at length, but I forbear to give them nere. The substance of it all was that this sugar planter thought a system had been devised for Cuba by Spain which would give it self-government as complete as that enjoyed by Canada under England's sovereignty. He was satisfied to try the experiment.

When asked whether the veto power on all appointments to official measures did not remain with the captain general, he replied this was so, but the veto power would be exercised "benevolently" and in accordance with public sentiment. In reply to a question of mine the sugar planter said "immense" reforms were granted by Spain after the ten years' war, and were made effective too. The failure to observe them, he declared, had nothing to do with the present insurrection.

Incidentally, the matter of the war debt was mentioned. Mr. Calboun wanted to krow whether, in case of a settlement, Spain would not seek to impose its payment on Cuba.

to the contents of the already full glass." The talk drifted back to the reforms, and this landed proprietor, while disclaiming knowledge of public affairs in the United States, said in his opinion a simple declaraticn from those in authority of faith in them would end the war. He thought the meral responsibility for the United States would not be dangerous, because after such a declaration Spain would, for its own sake, enforce the reforms and the insurgents would need no formal guarantee from the United States.

I have given these views of the sugar planter without analysis or comment, because he is entitled to speak for himself. What weakness there may be in his position will appear later.

CHARLES PEPPER

GONE TO WEST POINT.

Secretary Alger and Others Will Witness the Battle Monument Ceremonies

A distinguished party left here this morning for West Point, N. Y., to take part in the dedication Monday next of the battle monument, erected in memory of the officers and men of the regular army who fell in battle during the war of the rebellion by their surviving comrades. The Washington party included Secretary Alger, Miss Frances Alger, Gen. John M. Wilson, chief of engineers; Gen. Ruggles, adjutant general; Col. G. H. Hopkins of Detroit and

Mr. Justice D. J. Brewer of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Bailey, Secretary Alger's daughter, will join the party at Philadelphia, and Mrs. Alger will join them at New York. The program of exercises at West Point includes the presentation of the monument to the army by General Wilson, its

acceptance and presentation to the general government by Lieut. Gen, John M. Schonield, retired, and its final acceptance on behalf of the President of the United States by Secretary Alger. Each of the gentlemen named will make an address, as wili also Mr. Justice Brewer. Monday evening Secretary Alger will leave West Point for Detroit on orivate business. He will return to Washington Monday week. During his absence Assistant Secretary Melklejohn will act as Secretary of War. It is expected that Justice Brewer, Gen. Wilson, Gen. Ruggles and the ladies of the party will geturn direct to Washington.

Washington. TO MEET THE CRISIS.

MADRID, May 29.-The political crisis

MADRID, May 29.—The political crisis here continues. The ministers assert that the premier, Senor Canouas Del Castillo, ir tends to suspend the sittings of the chamber next week in order to postpone until October the overthrew of the ministry.

The Heraldo publishes a persimistic article declaring that the United States is preparing to "intervene with perfidy in Cuba," and asking if the Spanish nation will swallow the pill, and what will be the consequences of the "mad denouement of consequences of the "sad denouement of

Pietro Acciario Sentenced.

ROME, May 20 .- Pietro Acciarito, the anarchist who oh April 22 last attempted to stab Kirg Humbert while the latter was on his way to the races, was sentenced to-day to the galleys for lite.

On hearing his sentence Acciarito, who had been cynical throughout the trial, shouted: "Today it is my turn; tomorrow it will be the turn of the hourgeds govern-ment. Long live the revolution? Long live anarchy."

Government Red

migration must come from a kindred people in race, language and habits. Spain supplies it. If the insurrection were to succeed and Cuba become independent you would have these addoming republics of Trip Arranged. Trip Arranged.

INVITED TO BENNINGTON JUNE 22

Executive Mansion.

The details of the President's trip to Nashville were given out at the White House today. The special train which is to carry the presidential party will leave here over the Chesapeake and Ohio Thursday morning, June 10, at 9 o'clock. The train will reach Hot Springs, Va., at 4 o'clock the same afternoon. The party will leave the next morning at 10 o'clock, giving daylight to view the scenery over the mountains. The train will go through Louisville, with a short stop. Friday night will be spent on the road and the presidential train will pull into Nashville Saturday morning about 6 o'clock.

The President and party will take part in the exercises at Nashville on Saturday, the 12th, and will remain over Sunday, leaving Nashville early Monday morning, the 13th of Jure. The return trip will be by the Southern railway. From Chattanooga, from which the battlefield of Missionary Ridge can be seen, the train will run direct to Asheville, N. C., reaching there some time Monday afternoon. Four or five hours will be spent viewing the sights around Asheville. During the stay there the Van-derbilt estate at Biltmore, near Asheville, derbilt estate at Biltmore, near Asheville, will be visited by the party. Leaving Asheville the train will run direct to Washington, reaching here early Tuesday morning. Both roads intend to provide splendid trains. There will be a special car for the President and his party, a car for cabinet officials, a car for a limited number of newspaper correspondents, a dining car and a baggage car. In the President's car will be himself and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Saxton, Dr. and Mrs. Bates and a few others. It is not known how many members of the cabinet will make the trip, but three—Messrs. Alger, McKenna and Wilson—have already signified their intention of going.

McKenne and Wilson—have already signified their intention of going.

Some of the prettiest scenery in the south will be found on the trip, which will be as full of pleasure for the President as can be made. The return trip by the Southern will cover many of the historic battlefields of the last war, with some of which the President is personally acquainted.

There were numerous callers during the day at the White House. A large number of colored men, among them National Committeeman Hill of Mississippi, called to urge the President to give a good place to W. A. Gaines, the colored aspirant from Kentucky. He wants to be register of the

The sugar planter poured the wine, the red claret of Spain, from the flagon into his glass till it was brimming full. "You see," he said, "the glass holds so much; no more. This wine glass is Cuba. The war debt is for Spain to meet. She will not add. nessee candidate. His friends say that he has the undivided support of the republi-cans of his state, while many of the other candidates are not loyally supported by

Senator Proctor of Vermont today invited the President to attend a G. A. R. celebration at Bennington, Vt., on June 22, at which several monuments will be dedicated. It is not likely that the President will be able to go, as he will have been away from the White House a good while on the Nashville trip.

Senator Lindsay of Kentucky visited the

White House with Wickliffe Preston, a candidate for consul to Marseilles. Although a democrat, Senator Lindsay did not hesitate to highly indorse Mr. Pres Senator Deboe and Dr. Hunter of Ken

Maj. Crumbaugh a good place in the consular or diplomatic service.

The charges which have been pending against ex-Postmaster Hardeman of Cov-ington, Ky., have been ordered lifted by the officials here and in Kentucky, thus fully clearing Captain Hardeman's name it is said by his friends. Captain Hardenan has now been entered as a candidate for the Covington post office. It will be remembered that he was succeeded by Mr. Carlisle, a brother of ex-Secretary Carlisle, Senator Deboe has another candidate, it is said, but a fight will be made in behalf of Carlisle.

Captain Hardeman. Ex-Senator Call of Florida had a talk with the President today about his application for a place on the Dawes commission. Mr. Call relies to a great extent upon the fact that his application is signed

Representative Loud and ex-Governor Pacheco of California saw the President in relation to the latter's application for a place in the diplomatic service. Mr. Pacheco wanted the Brazilian mission, which went to ex-Representative Conger

Williard, one of the most prominent cap-italists in Minnesota, had a conference this afternoon with the President about the

which they are interested.

Col. Pat McCaull of Virginia introduced
W. C. Balch, a Virginian from the eighth
district, who wants to be deputy auditor.

features.

PROPOSED SUGAR INVESTIGATION.

Senator Jones of Nevada Thinks It Will Be Recommended. Senator Jones of Nevada, chairman o the committee which controls the contin-gent expenses of the Senate, to which was referred the Tillman resolution for an in referred the Tillman resolution for an in-vestigation of the reports of speculations in sugar stocks by senators, said today that he thought the resolution would be favorably reported by the committee. He stated, however, that this was his indi-vidual opinion, and that it was not the re-sult of any conference with other members of the committee.

Personal Mention. Mr. W. M. Walker, well known in co-

District Authorities Moving to Secure Better

Sanitary Conditions.

CREATE A NEW COMMISSION

Dwellings Are to Be Inspected and Those Unfit for Use Condemned-Approval of Congress Invited.

The Commissioners have drafted a bill creating a commission for the condemnation of insanitary dwellings in the District of Columbia and will send it to Congress with their recommendation for its early

enactment. The bill is as follows: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the senior assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, the health officer of the District of Columbia and the inspector of buildings of said District be and they are hereby constituted a commission, with jurisdiction and authority to examine into the sanitary condition of all dwellings in the District of Columbia nd if in their judgment they find the same and if in their judgment they find the same unfit for human occupation by reason of defective ventilation, damp walls, leaky roofs, imperfect drainage or general decay from dilapidation, or because they are in a filthy or offensive condition, to condemn the same and to require the occupants thereof to vacate within thirty days from the order of condemnation.

of condemnation.

Sec. 2. That before proceeding to condemn any dwelling under the provisions of this act said Commissioners shall give ten days' notice to the owner to show cause why said dwelling should not be condemned as aforesaid such notice in case the owner. is aforesaid, such notice in case the owner is found within the District of Columbia to be served upon him or her personally, and in case such owner is a non-resident of the District of Columbia, then by publica-tion once a week for two weeks in some newspaper published in the District of Co-lumbia, such notice to contain a descrip-tion of the property, its insanitary condi-

Sec. 3. That upon condemnation by said board of any dwelling in the District of Columbia as unfit for human occupation, the occupants thereof shall, within thirty days from the date of the order of condemnation,

tion, and any occupant of such condemned dwelling who shall not have vacated the same at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such order of condemnation shall be ejected by the police. Sec. 5. That if the owner of any dwell-

ing condemned under the provisions of this act shall make such changes or re-pairs as, in the opinion of said board, will pairs as, in the opinion of said board, will remedy in a satisfactory manner the conditions which ied to the condemnation of the property, said board is hereby authorized to cancel its order of condemnation, and the dwelling may again be occupied. Provided, That dwellings built of wood, having an assessed value for taxation of not less than \$100, which have been condemned, shall not be again occupied, but shall be demolished by the owner thereof within a time specified by said board; and if said owner shall fall to so demolish such dwelling, the same shall be demolished under the direction of the Commission. ed under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the on be asses tax against the premises on which said dwelling was situated, to be collected in the same manner as other taxes are col-

lating any of the provisions of this act, or aiding or abetting in violating the same shall, upon conviction thereof in the Police Court, upon information in the name of the District of Columbia, be punished by a fin of not more than \$10, or by imprisonmen n the workhouse not exceeding five days, for each day during which such violation

It is Not Expected That He Will Take

friends here that Consul General Lee expects to be relieved from his respons in Cuba not later than the middle of July eager to be relieved.

been no exaggeration of the terrible condition of affairs in Cuba, and that his report will be very damaging to the cause of Spain. It is not expected that he will take sides or make any suggestions as to what ought to be done by this country, but will situation as he found it, giving the bare

report on anything but the Ruiz case, which, by the terms of his credentials, he was sent to Cuba to investigate. Officially he is not accredited to Cuba for any other mission. His observations as to the general condition of affairs on the island will probably be communicated to the President probably be communicated to the President and the Secretary of State verbally, with

cabinet are less inclined toward aggressive action than is the President. Several of them were opposed to the sending of the message to Congress asking for relief. It is believed, however, that when the report message to Congress asking for reflet. It is believed, however, that when the report of Mr. Calhoun is received there will be little room for difference of opinion. The advice of Assistant Secretary Day is apt to be followed in preference to that of any one else in this matter. He is a man in whom the President justly has the greatest confidence. It is understood that the inclination of his judgment is toward firm and effective action to the full extent that the ascertained facts justify.

The same influences which seemed to dominate the last administration in its unpopular policy toward Cuba are being brought to bear upon Mr. McKinley with all the weight they possess. But it is believed that the calm judgment of Mr. Day will weigh more with him than the persistent oressure of those who are influenced largely by their personal interests.

DISTRICT BILLS PASSED.

Action on Two Measures Favored by the Commissioners. The Senate today passed the following

Senate bill 1258, to regulate the disposa of refuse and for other purposes.

tion of foods and drugs.

These measures have been pu
The Star heretofore and were reco by the District Co

At the personal request of Mr. Bella torer, the new minister to Belgi retary Alger has detailed First Lieut, G. T.

# PRATT ON THE STAND

Advertising is not an expense. It is a business investment. If

you want to invest your money

profitably you will therefore put vour advertisements in such a paper as The Evening Star, that

is read regularly and thoroughly

by everybody worth reaching. The Star is the recognized household and family journal of

the National Capital, and has no rival as an advertising med-

His Views on the Administration of Indian Schools.

THINKS CIVIL SERVICE RULES FAULTY

ment Printing Office Employes.

Political Standing of the Govern-

MR. RICHARDSON'S DENIAL

The Senate committee on civil service and retrenchment resumed its hearings this morning. Those present were Senator Pritchard, Senator Chilton, President Procter and Mr. Wales of the civil service com-

Senator Pritchard laid before the committee a communication from Public Printer Palmer, showing the political complexion of the government printing office April 1, 1897. The total showed 2,466 democrats and 512 republicans, scattered through the various divisions as follows: First division, day force, 96 democrats, 14 depublicans; night force, 103 democrats, 8 republicans, Second division, 60 democrats, 5 republicans; third division, 59 democrats, 10 republicans; fourth division, 54 democrats, 9 republicans; fifth division, 56 democrats, 12 rerublicans: sixth division, 125 democrats, 20 republicans; Treasury br. nch, 65 d mocrats, republicans; specification division, 158 democrats, 46 republicans; job room, 100 democrats, 12 republicans, stereotype foundry, 51 democrats, 10 republicans; proof room, day force, 44 democrats, 4 republi-cans; night force, 28 democrats, 6 republi-cans; stereotype foundry, night force, 9 democrats, 2 republicans; War Department branch, 19 democrats, 1 republican; Agricultural Department branch, 11 democrats, 2 republicans; State Department branch, 18 democrats, 3 republicans; Interior Department branch, 21 democrats, 2 republicans; Navy Department branch, 18 democrats, 3 republicans; press division, 169 democrats, 45 republicans; branch, 85 democrats, 112 republicans; branch, 85 democrats, 20 republicans; folding room, 335 democrats, 115 republicans; folding room, 335 democrats, 160 republicans; superintendent ocrats, 100 republicans; superintendent public documents, 28 democrats, 2 republi-cans; clerk's office, 27 democrats, 4 republicans; miscellaneous, 228 democrats, republicans

Harold Benedict Contradicted.

Representative Richardson of Tennessee was in attendance this morning, having been attracted by a statement which was made about him at the last hearing. At that time Mr. Harold Benedict said that in the latter part of Public Printer Pal-

Renaison, at that time chairman of the committee on printing.

Representative Richardson was sworn and stated that Mr. Benedict's statement was untrue. He said he had served on the printing committee for ten years, and for six years was chairman, and during that time he had secured the appointment of sighteen more all forms.

ernment printing office.
"I don't want to be understood, however."
said Mr. Richardson, "that I have not rechave received applications from men in both parties to help them secure appoint-ments for their friends. In those cases I have simply indorsed the applications

e senators and representatives, and if hey were appointed they should not have

mend vell-qualified men?"

Mr. Richardson said he had exercised due "I want to add," said Mr. Richardson,

ciency of the printing office in the past two years as compared with former ad-ministrations?" asked President Procter.

Experience at the Carlisle School.

Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., superintendent of the Carlisle, Pa., Indian School, then took the stand to give his observations upon the results of the application of civil service rules in the Indian schools. He

were in the service at the end of 1896. Of the seventy-five matrons, only seven re-main, while of the 319 teachers there were main, while of the 319 teachers there were only eighty-eight at the end of 1896. He also submitted a statement, showing the changes among the minor employes of thirty-five of the larger Indian schools, from 1892 to 1896. In several of these schools no one of the 1892 employes was left in 1896, while in all of them the reduction was large.

that service for twenty-three years. I have very wide knowledge of the time prior to the introduction of the present system and of the abuses of the so-called 'spoils sys-

Evils Under the Present System.

"This knowledge, compared with my knowledge of the present system from the facts presented and other evidence, leads

"A great evil is the difficulty of getting efficient help," said Capt. Pratt. He cited several instances coming under his own knowledge and experience. He also called attention to the delay which, he said, often characterizes the efforts to get employes through the civil service.

"The failure of the present system to find out the experience and personal qualities of applicants and to give due credit therefore is a vital omission," said Capt. Pratt. "The practice of placing greater importance upon the mere scholastic quality leads to no end of abuse."

He called attention to the existence of schools for coaching applicants for civil service examinations.

"It must be evident," said Captain Pratt, "that what the government wants is not a spurt of information and qualification

question, much less to the policy of this administration with respect to Cuba. Secretary Sherman also said that Mr. Palma was in his office only a few minutes, and that no hing was said by either of them with regard to the purchase of Cuba by the insurgents or to any other feature of the situation.

The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter 2 cents each. By mail—mywhere in the United States or Causda—postage prepaid—50 cents

BUILDING ON PRESENT SITE

Raising the Money Necessary for Those persons who want the tax on tea and beer and the Senate sugar schedule retained in the tariff bill desire as much

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, held May 21 at the residence of Mr. W. B. Gurley, it was decided to commence a personal canvass of the citizens of Washington for the purpose of raising funds to erect a modern building for the use of the association, which would be adapted to its work. It has been long realized by the directors that the people of the District have never had a thorough idea of what the association really was because

reason of its circumscribed opportunities. The fire which destroyed the building on

The fire which destroyed the building on New York avenue made the association practically homeless, and there was no place affording young men the physical, mental and spiritual training afforded by it. An opportunity is now presented to supply this deficiency, and it will undoubtedly be embraced, as the result of the canvass mentioned above, has already been successful to a high degree.

In the week that has clapsed since the canvass commenced the following subscriptions have been received:

S. W. Woodward, \$10,000; A. M. Lothrop, \$5,000; Charles E. Foster, \$2,000; L. Cabell Williamson, \$1,000; Geo. W. S. Swartzell, \$1,000; Fred. Pilling, \$500; McGill & Wallace, \$500; Jno. W. McCartney, \$500; Oliver L. Shanks, \$100; Geo. H. Smith, \$100; Wm. C. Henry, \$100; R. B. Burnham, \$100; E. L. Brewninger, \$100; Geo. S. Gibson, \$100; E.

the association it is stated that the lot at present owned by the Y. M. C. A., where the fire occurred, is too small for a prope building, but with the adjoining lot, which can be had at a low price, a building can be put up which will afford all the room required for association purposes; a hail seating nearly one thousand persons, class rooms, gymnasium, baths, etc., with room

"The lot can be bought," continues the circular, "and such a building can be erected if we can at once raise \$50,000 on accan be done by means of temporary loans.

stantial yearly payment toward a sinking fund to extinguish the mortgage." sidered, but the present location was re-garded as the best, in case the adjoining lot toward 14th street could be secured. Negotiations for the purchase of this prot a successful termination. The addition would give the association a frontage of 76 feet on New York avenue and a depth of 140 feet. The directors of the associa-tion, who are Dr. George C. Samson, E. W. Woodruff, George Truesdeil, G. W. F. Swartzeil, Henry B. F. Macfarland, H. W. Olmsted, B. H. Warner, Wm. B. Gurley, A. S. Taylor, W. A. H. Church, C. W. Needham, F. A. Stier, Dr. W. K. Butler, T. A. Harding, W. H. H. Smith, F. E. Tasker, Charles E. Foster, A. M. Lothrop and Wm. K. Robison, personally examined into all the details of the plan and unhesitatingly

ly, and nearly \$25,000 of this has been already subscribed.

The plans of the building are now in course of preparation and contemplate a building six stories in height. There will be three stores on New York avenue and the trance, the stores on either side having fronts along the inside. At the end of the arcade a grand stairway will open to one

work of the association.

The fifth fleer will be utilized for men's

finally discharged yesterday they were also informed that there were no funds out sociation members, and to provide room meeting purposes.

Academy Exercises.

Thinks It Merely a Rise of the Dis-

The landed proprietor in Cuba is the sugar planter. His estate is baronial in its extent and he himself has some of the repe. He is not able to have his fiefs, but on his own demesne he exercises an indegreatest sufferer by the war. When he tells you, as happens in some cases, that he is able to grind the cane politeness forbids your asking how he comes to be so fortunate, with destruction all around him. Such a question would be an unpardonable

recording.

would try to explain. I quote the substance of his explanation. Cause of the Insurrection.

were the men who were never under their own roofs if they had roofs, never helping to develop the natural wealth of the island, never satisfied except in turmoil. They did not work themselves. They did not want others to work. So they forced war on us. A question was asked whether there had not been complaints of excessive taxation. "Not by those who pay the taxes. I hav very large interests, yet I have never found them excessive. If you want to buy a house in New York or Chicago you hear the same complaint-taxes are high. Taxes always seem high. Here in Cuba it is not more so than in the states. In developing

keeps it going now so as to draw contributions from misguided people."

A Large Number of Callers at the

WILL VISITTHENEW LIBRARY

spend the night at the Springs, and will

Some of the Day's Callers.

Kentuckians See the President.

tucky went to talk with the President about Maj. S. R. Crumbaugh of Hopkinsville. They asked the President to give

by every member of the Senate. Californians Call.

Representative McCleary and John A

district, who wants to be deputy auditor.

Minister Romero of Mexico was one of
the President's visitors this morning.

The President today signed the commission of Whitelaw Reid as special ambassador to represent him at the approaching
jubilee celebration. Mr. Reid has signified his intention of sailing with his
secretary, Ogden Mills, on the steamer of
the 2d of June from New York.

President McKinley will visit the Congressional Library this afternoon about
4:30 o'clock, and will for the first time
view the beauties of the building. Superintendent Green and Librarian Spofford
will be present to explain the numerous

nection with the Hotel Regent, leaves on the lat of June for Cresson Springs, Pa., to take the position of chief cierk for the season at it. Mountain House.

Langhorne is at present stationed at Fort Myer, Va., near this city, recovering from a broken leg.

tion, and fixing a time and place when and where such owner may be heard in oppo-sition if he desires.

vacate said premises. Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for the owner of any dwelling in the District of Columbia condemned under the provisions of this act to allow the same to be again occupied after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the order of condemna-

MR. CALHOUN'S REPORT. It is understood through some of his

His position there has been very uncomfortable, and while it is less so under the present administration than it was under hat of Mr. Cleveland, the whole thing has become so distasteful to him that he is There is foundation for the belief that Mr. Calhoun has seen enough and learned enough to fully convince him that there has

confine himself to a plain statement of the facts.
It is thought that these facts will be sufficient to streigthen the President in a purpose to take action in the matter. Mr. Calhoun will probably not make a written

It is understood that a majority of the

District bills:

mer's first administration, Mr. Palmer ap-pointed as many as seventy-five men in the printing office for Representative James D. Richaidson, at that time chairman of

eighteen men, all from his district. Of this number thirteen are now in the gov-

been charged to me."

Mr. Richardson read a letter just received from Public ex-Printer Benedict bearing out the above statements. This letter, he said, we suncolicited on his part.

"Have you always taken pains to recommend and ambiguited man?" asked Senator.

"that or .he public printer's list there were seventy-three men charged to Tennessee, but they were appointed by other members of the Ternessee delegation. Only eighteen, as I said before, were from my congressional district." "Could you give an opinion of the effi-

ministrations?" asked President Procter.
Mr. Richardson said that as far as his
observation served him, the general work
of the office seems now to be in better
shape than ever before. As to the efficlency of employes he could not speak
from his own knowledge.
In reply to a question by Mr. Chilton, Mr.
Richardson outlined the duties of the printing committee of the House and its supervision of the printing done for Congress
and the duties of the joint committee on
printing.

said the present regulation over employes of Indian schools were established in March, 1892. He presented a voluminous mass of documents, for the purpose, he said, of showing that he was sustained by figures.

The analysis of this exhibit, he said, showed that of the 105 school superintendents in the service in 1892, only twenty-six

tion was large. In summing up his conclu-sions, Capt. Prait said:
"I have been an intensely interested ob-server of the Indian service for thirty years, and have actually participated in

me to say that no greater abuses of change were practiced under the old system than are practiced under the present system. Indeed, I doubt if the old system can show as many radical and hurtful changes as those practiced under the present system. That the present is equally a political system is apparent to every official participating in it.

"A great evil is the difficulty of getting efficient help," said Capt. Pratt. He cited several instances coming under his own